THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

[AUGUST 24, 1776.] WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by DIXON & HUNTER. [No. 1307.]

The following is the copy of a letter ſent the other ſide the Atlantic in January laſt. Although it appears to contain a number of obſervations for the uſe of an American, we believe it was written with the only intent of giving a true account of the ſituation of things on this continent, to ſome people in power, who might be induced to interfere, and form their deliberations accordingly; and we have thought proper to publiſh it, in order that our cuſtomers may have an opportunity to ſee the ſentiments of every member of the community, not only in reſpect to the preſent doings, but even to what may probably be expected.

Obſervations of a citizen of the world in anſwer to an AMERICAN.

YOU are very much miſtaken when you ſay that France and Spain will not interfere in this conteſt, becauſe they have not as yet done it. Upon the ſame principle you may ſuppoſe, that a prudent gardener will ſuffer his fruits to rot upon the trees becauſe he did not gather them green. If thoſe powers had made the leaſt movement, the Britiſh Miniſtry, as ſoon as they had received the ſecond and *laſt* petition from the General Congreſs, would have become advocates for the colonies; they would immediately have called the Parliament, would have declared that things had been ſtrangely miſrepreſented, and badly underſtood by both parties; and that modeſt Senate, at the firſt hint from their maſter, and without any further examination, would undoubtedly have declared that this was even the caſe; terms of reconciliation would have been propoſed, and you would eagerly have embraced them, becauſe the wounds were not as yet ſo deep as to have eradicated from your hearts that ſympathetic affection which aroſe from a blind veneration for the land that gave birth to your anceſtors, and was nouriſhed by the ſimilarity of cuſtoms, language, and religion, and by a continual and almoſt excluſive correſpondence. But now, when repeated, heavy, and cruel injuries, have embittered your hearts to ſuch a degree, that the very remembrance of conſanguinity, and the friendſhip lately ſubſiſting between you, ſerve as a ferment to anger; now, when the obſtinate blind fury of the Britiſh Miniſtry, to revenge themſelve for the diſgrace of their fruitleſs attempts on land, has induced them to denounce fire and deſtruction to every thing that they can reach from the water; now, when you are all unanimous to ſacrifice every thing to the enjoyment of liberty and a free trade with all nations; now, I ſay, when all theſe things unite to exclude every idea of a reconciliation between Great Britain and the colonies, it is not probable that France and Spain will let ſlip ſo favourable an opportunity (ſo much greater than they could have expected, and which probably will never happen again) by delaying ſo long to interfere, that the two nations, wearied with heavy blows and exceſſive expences, may perhaps put an end to the conteſt; juſt as two combatants would do, who, ſurveying one another equally bloody and tired, and having loſt their ſpirit with their bodily ſtrength, and conſequently their anger, look at one another with compaſſion, and even embrace, and often become greater friends than ever. I hope that not only the French cabinet, but that all thoſe Sovereigns likewiſe whoſe ſtates may receive conſiderable advantages from their connections with theſe colonies, may, by this time, be well acquainted with the ſituation of affairs on this continent, and that your chiefs may have thought of this eſſential point, and not have ſuffered the world to remain deluded by the falſe and unexampled impudent relations which the preſent Britiſh policy cauſes to be ſpread abroad. I hope that they may have made known the number and courage of your forces, and that nothing will be wanting here but ammunition and warlike ſtores to make your enemies feel the weight of your blows, even upon their favourite element; and, finally, that they may have made known to thoſe who aim at your friendſhip that here they will find proviſions and aſſiſtance of all kind; and that, in caſe of misfortunes, your pilots will ſteer their ſhips into innumerable places, where the enemy can never penetrate; that, beſides the moſt ſincere hoſpitality which awaits them, they will find thouſands of ſailors, and others, who will man their ſhips, and fight like lions; and that you have already began to ſet on foot a naval armament. If theſe things have been communicated on the other ſide the Atlantic, you may expect to ſee here ſhortly as much powder and ammunition as you will want, and ſuch diverſion in your favour as to make the Britiſh power totter, as well in Europe as in any part of the world. The reaſons of your friend, relative to the apparent pacific diſpoſition of France, are as ill founded as your's. Reflect only to the conduct of England in 1733, when the French Ambaſſador at that court was made to believe that every thing would be amicably ſettled, while their ſhips of war were making prizes of all the French merchant ſhips they could find (for which ſo many families were ruined, who under the faith of nations had truſted their effects upon the water) and then you will conceive what policy France muſt uſe not to be charged with ſtupidity by all Europe. They have too many wiſe men to ſuffer ſo deſirable an opportunity of retaliation to eſcape. As ridiculous is the ſuppoſition that France will aſpire to the ſovereignty of this continent. In the firſt place, you have already ſhewn that you would ſooner be deſtroyed than give up your liberty; ſecondly, the ſovereignty would be leſs advantage to that kingdom than a free trade only. In the firſt caſe France would be at a great expence to maintain it, and in continual fear, leaſt you ſhould be inveigled to return to the ancient dependency; and in the ſecond caſe ſhe would have the greateſt and beſt part of your trade with a good grace, and a ſtrong ally, with whom ſhe would be able at any time to curb her rival. Be aſſured, that ſhe will never wiſh for any thing but your alliance, and that you will not again give up the monopoly of your trade to England: For this only will be advantageous to her, and the other would be a burthen. It would even be bad policy in her to aſk the monopoly to herſelf, becauſe if you were to agree to it now, you could not be pleaſed with it hereafter; then ſhe would, in endeavouring to prevent the importation of contraband goods, expend large ſums to little purpoſe; and, in caſe of a war, ſhe would loſe the aſſiſtance of a powerful ally. She knows very well that the nature of your trade is ſuch that ſhe muſt have the firſt part, Italy the ſecond, Spain the third, and that a ſmall remnant only would be left for England. She muſt, therefore, without loſing a moment, go to war. All the objects ſhe had in view in her former wars were inſignificant in compariſon to this. For even the acquiſitions which Spain and Italy, and any other nations, will make in this caſe are to be conſidered as her own, and her own as doubly ſo, becauſe ſo much will be taken from her rival; from that rival who will never be able to make head againſt her after loſing three millions ſterling at leaſt of neat annual profit, which ſhe reaped from the monopoly of trade with this continent, and the ſupport of about 40,000 ſailors. Spain has other motives beſides thoſe of a political nature. She has received ſeveral inſults on ſeveral occaſions, but above all that ſhameful impardonable one in the perſon of her Monarch, when King of the Two Sicilies, who will never be eaſy until he obtains ſatisfaction. You will pardon me, if I don't anſwer all your's and your friend's propoſitions: It would take too much time, and really they do not all deſerve an anſwer. I will tell you ſincerely what I think is the reaſon why ſeveral learned men here are miſtaken in their ſpeculations on theſe particulars. I have obſerved, that common ſenſe and philoſophical knowledge abound in this country perhaps more than in any other of the known world. An equal number of people promiſcuouſly taken here, and there, at a venture, would prove my propoſition without much ſcrutiny. But hiſtorical knowledge, without which it is impoſſible to know mankind, is not ſo much ſought for as I could wiſh. The eaſy life which one enjoys in this country, and the diſtance of the habitations, are other obſtacles to the acquiſition of ſuch knowledge; and the innocent ſimplicity of the cuſtoms here in general induces a great many, even of the moſt ſenſible and knowing among you, to take mankind for what they ought to be, rather than what they really are. I am ſorry to tell you that this deficiency in reſpect to the knowledge of mankind has been of the greateſt prejudice to you, and has put you back one year at leaſt in your military operations. The evil is to be remedied, but with more pounds of blood now than drachms would have ſufficed.

P. S. I have juſt received your laſt, and entirely agree with you in every point therein mentioned. I cannot ſuppoſe that France has forgot that England deprived her of more than 20,000 ſailors before the declared war, and ſtill continued to treat the French Ambaſſadour with every mark of an amicable diſpoſition, but that ſhe will now retaliate in the like manner. There is the greateſt probability that France and Spain will begin at the ſame time, and that, coming upon the coaſt, where they could ſweep the whole of them ſo eaſily, they will not neglect to bring ſome ſpare ſhips, as they muſt know that there are here, at a moderate computation, at leaſt 40,000 ſailors, wiſhing for an opportunity to fight for their country. As to the other motive, why France and Spain ought not in good policy any longer to delay going to war with Great Britain, they are great and indiſputable. Here agriculture now begins to be neglected, and ſcarce any thing is attended to but making powder, muſkets, rifles, &c. &c. and ſetting on foot manufactories of every kind. It is therefore the intereſt of thoſe nations, who expect to reap a benefit from

your trade, to come ſoon to your aſſiſtance, and bring you, in exchange for your raw materials, goods already manufactured, now while you are labouring under all the difficulties of a new eſtabliſhment, in order to induce you to lay them aſide; becauſe, if they let you continue them ſo long as to reduce them to any degree of perfection, it is not probable that you will ever diſcontinue them. And if, from a ſcarcity of ammunition, and the want of ſome aſſiſtance at ſea, you ſhould have all your maritime places laid waſte, ſea-port towns burnt and deſtroyed, which will coſt you afterwards a great expence and ſeveral years to rebuild, the advantages to be reaped from your trade would be much reduced, and retarded. And now likewiſe there is a fine opportunity of uniting to themſelves with chains of cordial friendſhip all this vaſt continent, which they could not expect to do, were they to wait till the enemy had done you all the damage in his power. It is true that nations do not, and ought not, to act but in view of their own intereſt; but the generality of mankind don't refine, nor conceive ſuch a policy, and we obſerve that even philoſophers and politicians, ſatisfied with the effects, they ſtop at the pleaſing contemplation of the benefit, and don't care to explore the firſt moving cauſes. It is not unlikely that this war may be ended in the courſe of the enſuing winter. You well remember the conduct of the Romans after the Italic war. The Engliſh know, that were they even triumphant, no advantage could be reaped from it, unleſs matters were ſettled to the ſatisfaction of the colonies. Therefore, if they ſucceed in laying waſte thoſe places which are ſituated on the ſea-coaſt, and upon the rivers, and prevent the Americans from having any trade or communication with Europe (which they certainly will if foreign powers don't interfere) being then under no ſuſpicion of giving up the point through fear, it is not improbable, that they may liſten to the cries of their manufacturers, and offer the colonies ſuch conditions as could be accepted; by which means would be cut off every proſpect of the advantages which other nations might certainly obtain now, provided they don't ſuffer the favourable opportunity to be loſt. I could offer many more reaſons to the ſame purpoſe, but don't ſee the neceſſity of it. I flatter myſelf, that I ſhall be believed in what I have advanced, as my two preceding letters of a year and two years paſt not only told, but foretold the truth. I ſhall not mention the particular facts here to prove this. In a letter to another perſon there is enough of them. Hard neceſſity obliges me to uſe this ſtyle, and will not permit me to give way to the reſpectful ſentiments of my heart.

From the LONDON *(or lying)* GAZETTE, *May* 3.

WHITEHALL, *May* 3.

GENERAL HOWE, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in North America, having taken a reſolution on the 7th of March to remove from Boſton to Halifax with the troops under his command, and ſuch of the inhabitants, with their effects, as were deſirous to continue under the protection of his Majeſty's forces; the embarkation was effected on the 17th of that month, with the greateſt order and regularity, and without the leaſt interruption from the rebels. When the packet came way, the firſt diviſion of the tranſports was under ſail, and the remainder were preparing to follow in a few days; the Admiral leaving behind as many of the ſhips of war as could be ſpared from the convoy, for the ſecurity and protection of ſuch veſſels as might be bound to Boſton.

LONDON, *May* 6.

BY the mail which arrived on Friday, it appears, that the Court of Naples, beſides the two ſhips of war long ſince engaged by them in his Catholic Majeſty's ſervice, and which they have been called upon to ſend off immediately to join the Spaniſh fleet the moment it ſhall appear in the Mediterranean, are likewiſe to tranſfer over their whole naval forces into the ſervice of that Crown, which they are to fit out as ſoon as poſſible.

In the mean time the Eugene, S. Michael, and L'Orient, of 70 guns each, ſailed from Cadiz the 20th of February, as pretended to cruiſe off the Cape of St. Vincent. Theſe were followed the next day by two frigates, the S. Gertrude and S. Catherine. The Princeſs of 70 guns, with the Ponderoſo of the ſame force, ſailed after them the 5th of March, but in getting out of the bay, the Princeſs ran on ſome rocks and received conſiderable damage in her rudder and upper works, which obliged her to return. On the 11th of March the regiment of Bruſſels embarked at Cadiz, which, with that of Spain, ſailed ſome few days before, is not to open its orders, till it arrives in a certain latitude. Such are the armaments already made on the ſide of the Spaniards, not to mention much greater nearly ready in the port of Cadiz.

On the French ſide, beſides the Toulon fleet, 17 ſail are fitted out at Breſt, among which is one of 70 guns, and two of 64, the reſt frigates; and on board theſe, which were ready on the 20th ult. the Duke de Chartres, after joining the Toulon fleet, was to proceed to Cadiz, to join both theſe to the Spaniads.

BOSTON, *July* 18.

LAST Saturday arrived at Salem from Guadaloupe, the ſchooner Polly, David M'Cleod maſter, who has brought one hundred caſks of powder, about ſeventy or eighty ſmall arms, a number of carriage guns, a quantity of brimſtone, ſhot, flints, &c.

Yeſterday morning a fifth 13 inch mortar was found off the end of the Hon. John Hancock, Eſqr's. wharf.

July 29. Yeſterday was carried into Marblehead, taken by the privateers Hancock, Capt. Tucker, and the Franklin, Capt. Skimmer, the ſhip Peggy, commanded by James Kennedy, mounts ſix 3 and two 2 pounders, bound from Halifax for New York. She is one of the fleet of 24 ſail who came out with tranſports, under convoy of two men of war, the Renown of 50 and the Flora of 20 guns, having on board a number of troops. The cargo conſiſts of 75 dozen of hoſe, 180 yards of Iriſh ſheeting, 2 boxes of cord, 74 dozen of porter, 83 dozen of ſtrong beer, 311 tierces of ſalted beef, 6 barrels of herring, 24 camp kettles, 5 dozen cantines, 2 dozen kettles with covers, candleſticks and ſpoons, 3648 mutton hams, 40 dozen rappee ſnuff, 100 gallons of rum, 3884 yards of oſnabrug, 12 dozen claret, 4 barrels of flour, 2 kegs of barley, 230 dozen of red port wine, 16 dozen of ſtrong beer, amounting to £. 1509 : 1 : 9 ſterling, and ſome caſh. Alſo the following Tory Gentlemen and Ladies, viz. Patrick Reed, Thomas Frazier, Robert Semple and wife, Elizabeth Burns, John Burns, Abigail Pecit, Thomas Semple, and the pious Benjamin Davis and ſon, Thomas Pamp, and John Whitehead. The privateer Warren, Capt. Burk, engaged with another of the fleet, and near taking her, when, by ſome accident ſhe had 30 f her men blown up, and 7 wounded, which obliged them to put into port.

Tueſday the 2d of July, put into Halifax, a tranſport ſhip, having on board a number of the Heſſian troops.

The above Tories were brought to town in a Marblehead ſchooner early this morning, and eſcorted up to gaol; they ſay they left Halifax near a month ago; that three tranſports with Heſſian troops ſailed in company with them bound to New York? and that the day they left Halifax, they ſaw a fleet of 40 ſail, which they ſuppoſed to be the tranſports with the Heſſian troops.

NEWPORT, *July* 29. Yeſterday the privateer Montgomery, Capt. Buckley, of Providence, went in the eaſt ſide of this iſland, and carried with him a fine large ſnow, Capt. Gooding, from Antigua, loaded with 300 hogſheads of ſugar, and 100 hogſheads of rum; and we hear Capt. Buckley, in company with another privateer, has taken 5 other conſiderable prizes, viz. 3 ſhips, 1 ſnow, and 1 brig, which were but about one day's ſail behind him, two of which with the other privateer were to make ſome port to the eaſtward.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 27. Since our laſt Captain Arthur Crawford arrived here from Halifax. He was taken the 28th of April laſt, on his paſſage from this port to the Weſt Indies, and carried to Virginia, from whence he was ſent to Halifax. He informs that it was reported at Halifax that Lord Howe parted with 14,000 foreign troops off the Weſtern Iſlands.

Laſt Saturday night, as the Cerberus was lying about three miles from Block Iſland, Frank Gould, a muſtee lad, of this place, ſwam from the ſhip to the iſland, where he got a cedar boat with two ſails, in which he came off, alone and naked, and landed at the fort on Brenton's point yeſterday in the afternoon. He is one of the hands Capt. Biddle put on board one of the Scotch tranſports ſome time paſt, and which was retaken by the Cerberus, and again taken by a New York privateer. He ſays Mr. James Joſiah, Capt. Biddle's former Lieutenant, who was prize maſter on board the tranſport, is treated very ill on board the Cerberus, as are ſome others, for refuſing to act againſt their country; that there are about 40 Americans on board ſaid ſhip; ſhe has taken on this ſtation 18 veſſels, moſtly ſmall ſloops and ſchooners, 16 of which have been burnt; and that about a week ago they ſpoke with 7 ſail of tranſports, with Scotch troops on board, bound to New York, who had been into Boſton bay.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 8.

By the LORD HYDE PACKET, *which left* FALMOUTH *the* 3*d of June, and arrived at* STATEN ISLAND *the* 29*th of July, we have received* HIS BRITANNICK MAJESTY'S SPEECH *to both Houſes of Parliament on* THURSDAY *the* 23*d of May*, 1776.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE concluſion of public buſineſs, and the advanced ſeaſon of the year, make it proper for me to give you ſome receſs, but I cannot put an end to this ſeſſion without aſſuring you, that the freſh inſtances

of your attachment to me, and your ſteady attention and adherence to the true intereſt of your country, which you have ſhewn in the whole courſe of your important deliberations, afford the higheſt ſatisfaction.

No alterations has happened in the ſtate of foreign affairs ſince your meeting, and it is with pleaſure I inform you, that the aſſurances I have received of the diſpoſitions of the ſeveral powers in Europe promiſe a continuance of the general tranquillity.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It was with real regret and concern that I found myſelf under the neceſſity of aſking of my faithful Commons any extraordinary ſupplies. I thank you for the readineſs and deſpatch with which they have been granted, and they are the more acceptable to me, as you have ſhewn in the manner of raiſing them, an equal regard to the exigencies of the ſervice, and the eaſe of my people. And you may be aſſured that the confidence you repoſe in me ſhall be uſed with proper frugality, and applied only to the purpoſes for which it was intended.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are engaged in a great national cauſe, the proſecution of which muſt inevitably be attended with many difficulties, and much expence; but when we conſider that the eſſential rights and intereſts of the whole empire are deeply concerned in the iſſue of it, and can have no ſafety or ſecurity but in that conſtitutional ſubordination for which we are contending, I am convinced that you will not think any price too high for the preſervation of ſuch objects.

I will ſtill entertain a hope that my rebellious ſubjects may be awakened to a ſenſe of their duty, they will juſtify me in bringing about the favourite wiſh of my heart, the reſtoration of harmony, and the re-eſtabliſhment of order and happineſs in every part of my dominions. But if a due ſubmiſſion ſhould not be obtained, from ſuch motives, and ſuch a diſpoſition on their part, I truſt I ſhall be able, under the bleſſing of Providence, to effectuate it by a full exertion of the great force with which you have entruſted me.

Then the LORD CHANCELLOR, *by his* MAJESTY's *command, ſaid,*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure that this Parliament be prorogued to Thurſday the firſt day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the firſt day of Auguſt next.

Extract of a letter from ELIZABETH TOWN POINT *(New Jerſey) dated Auguſt 7, 1776.*

"I was ordered, by Col. Chevalier, to wait on two Gentlemen, Meſſ. Madiſon and Johnſon, one of whom is a clergyman, and both natives of Auguſta county, Virginia, who arrived in the Lord Hyde packet from Falmouth, at Staten iſland the 29th of July, and have brought papers from London to the 23d of May, which are now here, and kept for the uſe of General Waſhington, who, it is ſaid, will be in town to-morrow. A copy of the King of England's ſpeech is incloſed. The above-mentioned Gentlemen left the iſland this morning with Lord Howe's approbation, and inform that Lord Cornwallis and General Clinton, with all the troops, arrived there on Thurſday laſt from Carolina, as a reinforcement preparatory to the attack on New York, which theſe Gentlemen ſay would, in their opinion, be made in leſs than a week, without waiting for the arrival of the remainder of the foreigners, who were hourly looked for, having ſailed three days before this ſhip. That the troops now on the iſland amount to about twelve thouſand, and thoſe expected will make the enemy twenty thouſand ſtrong.

"The current opinion of the Britiſh Generals is, that they will find no difficulty in taking poſſeſſion of New York, but are much afraid that the rebels (as they call us) will deſtroy it, as they ſpeak moſt contemptuouſly of us, looking upon us as an undiſciplined rabble; and that they are confident of effecting a junction with Burgoyne from Canada, and thereby facilitate the ſubjection of this country. The Gentlemen add, that the enemy are much diſtreſſed for want of freſh proviſions.

"The Engliſh papers inform that the Minerva, Winning, from Philadelphia, was arrived at Londonderry in five weeks, loaded with 320 hogſheads of flaxſeed, and that ſhe was immediately made a prize of, being American property. An article mentions that on the queſtion for independence in Congreſs the Pennſylvania Delegates voted againſt it, and in conſequence thereof the other colonies kept a jealous eye over them. The papers contain many other matters, but I cannot keep them any longer, to tranſcribe particulars."

"Tower Hill, London, May 22, 1776.

"Mr. ———'s compliments to Mr. ———, and begs his care of the incloſed letter. Mr. ——— may rely on it that the French Miniſtry is changed; the pacific men are turned out, and the ſpirited men, friends to America, are to come in, viz. Duke de Choiſuel, &c. &c.—Therefore a French war, *or ſubmiſſion to America*, is inevitable. The ſtocks, from the battle of Lexington to this day, have fallen upwards of ſix per cent. a loſs on the national debt of at leaſt ſeven millions. Theſe things ſhould be publicly made known.

To Mr. ———."

The above letter is from Mr. ———, of London, to Mr. Madiſon, one of the Gentlemen mentioned in the letter from Elizabeth Town, and cannot be doubted.

By a Gentleman from South Carolina, which he left about the 20th ult. we learn that two ſoldiers had deſerted from Clinton's troops, who confirm the Account given by the ſailors, tranſmitted by General Lee, and further add, that the Engliſh troops were 2800; that they had promiſed themſelves the pleaſure of breakfaſting at Sullivan's Iſland, dining at Fort Johnſon, and ſupping at Charleſtown; but they were terribly diſappointed, as they were glad to get off with a very ſevere drubbing; that the brig which was ſent to England with the Captain of the Commodore's ſhip (the Briſtol) who had loſt his arm, had returned, as the Captain died ſoon after he left the fleet, and his body was buried on Long Iſland the 3d ult. that the Engliſh ſoldiers began to grow very ſickly; that they are much diſſatisfied with Clinton's conduct; that they even ſay, they ſuſpect that he keeps a private correſpondence with General Lee, and that it was rumoured in camp that he was under an arreſt; that it was reported among them that they were to go to New York; and that the Briſtol is ſo much ſhattered that the Commodore has gone on board the Experiment, where he hoiſted his broad pendant the 4th ult. The deſerters alſo informs, that in the cannonade a ſhot from the fort took off three midſhipmens heads, who happened to ſtand in a range, and that one of them was the ſon of a nobleman.

The above Gentleman further informs, that about the middle of laſt month the whole Engliſh fleet at Charleſtown appeared in mourning, from whence it is conjectured that the Commodore, Sir Peter Parker, was dead of the wounds he received from a ſplinter in the engagement at Sullivan's iſland.

By a Gentleman from France we learn, that the French have fitted out two fleets, one from Breſt, the other from Toulon, who were to rendezvous of Cape St. Vincent, and that the Duc de Chartres was to have command of the whole; that the carpenters in the King's yards were kept hard to work, even on Sundays and holidays; that all the naval and military ſtores were engaged for the uſe of the King; and that all the ſailors in France were ordered to be regiſtered immediately; that the French fleet off Cape St. Vincent's, had taken an American ſhip from an Engliſh man of war; that the French were fortifying Dunkirk; that an application was on that ſcore made to the French Ambaſſadour, who ſaid his maſter had a right to do as pleaſed; that the King of Portugal was like to die; that the King of Spain had marched a lage body of troops to the confines of Portugal; that the Engliſh Houſe of Commons was adjourned in May, and the Iriſh Houſe of Parliament diſſolved; that the firſt diviſion of the troops deſtined for New York, ſailed about the 12th of May with Lord Howe; but that it was thought the ſecond and third would not ſail for a long time after.

Extract of a letter BRUNSWICK, *July* 31.

"Our poſts which we found almoſt without any defence, are now pretty well ſecured. We have about five-thouſand troops at the different ſtations, from Newark Bay round Staten Iſland Sound to S. Amboy. Head quarters are at Amboy city, where our greateſt ſtrength lies. The Generals have wiſhed the troops to have been more forward; nothing would pleaſe them more than haſtening them along. The ſtrength of the enemy very uncertain. It was generally agreed they had 8000 effective men when firſt arrived: Since when a conſiderable number of veſſels have arrived; it is ſaid 2000 Highlanders have joined them,—I do not believe it,—they have ſentinels all round our ſide of the iſland, and the houſes and barns appear to be full. Their chief encampment is ſaid to be on the ſea or bay ſide next to their ſhipping; but we have great reaſon to believe they have a conſiderable encampment alſo behind a hill immediately oppoſite Amboy, as in leſs than half an hour after our fire on the ſhallops began, a large body were ſeen coming over that hill. I believe they are uninformed of our numbers, and believe them to be greater than they are; and are apprehenſive of our going over. They have cannon planted along the ſhore; but concealed from our view. In the little affair we had, their fire diſcovered more than we were aware of. Their ſhot are 6, 12, and 18 pounders, ſuch were picked up.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the ſhip Friendſhip, Capt. Mackay, of 250 tons burthen, ſent in by the Repriſal, loaded with ſugar, rum, &c. bound from Grenada for London.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, two likely WAGGON HORSES, one a SORREL about 14½ Hands high, well ſpread, about 8 Years old, and has loſt one of his fore Teeth. The other a BRIGHT BAY near the ſame Height of the other, about 10 Years old, a remarkably round bodied Horſe, ſtands very ſtraight on his hinder Legs, has a little White on the hind Part of one of his hinder Feet, paces, trots, and gallops, and has a ſhort Dock. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſes ſhall have 40s. Reward, or 20s. for either of them, if brought to *Culpeper* Courthouſe or my Houſe, and 3l. for the Thief, if taken, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice.

MOUNT PONEY *(Culpeper)* } (2‖) JAMES INSKEEP.
Auguſt 5, 1776 }

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 24, 1776.

JOURNEYMEN GUNSMITHS and BLACKSMITHS will meet with good Encouragement from the Subſcriber. Likewiſe are wanting 8 or 10 healthy BOYS as Apprentices. (tf) JAMES ANDERSON.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of *Cheſterfield*, a middle ſized Negro Man who ſays his Name is WILL, that he belongs to *Richard Winn* of *Mecklenburg* County, that he formerly belonged to *Lewis Burwell*, and lived at *Burwell*'s Ferry, and went from there laſt Fall. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away. JAMES BALL, Gaoler.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, in *Amelia*, in the Fork of *Great Nottoway*, the 9th of *April* laſt, a ſlim made BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 10 Inches high, paces naturally, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail; his Mane hangs on the left Side, and I believe he is branded, but do not remember it. I am apprehenſive the ſaid Horſe was ſtolen by a notorious Negro Man named JESSE, belonging to Mr. *Samuel Dameron* of *Brunſwick*, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high; he is branded with the Initials of his Maſter's Name, who offers 10l. Reward to any Perſon that will deliver him the ſaid Negro. Whoever brings me the Horſe ſhall have 3l. Reward.

2‖ THOMAS BALL.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidders, on* FRIDAY *the* 30*th of this Inſtant (Auguſt) at* BLUE BOTTLE, *in* GLOUCESTER *County, at the late Dwelling-Houſe of* WILLIAM BRISTOR, *deceaſed,*

ALL his Negroes, Stock, and Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture. Six Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above 25s. the Purchaſer giving Bond and good Security.---All Perſons who are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment, and thoſe that have Demands to make them known at the Day of Sale.

(2‖) M. BRISTOR, Adminiſtratrix.
JOHN HOLT, Adminiſtrator.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 15, 1776.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of *Carter Burwell*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in immediately to NATHANIEL BURWELL, Sole Executor.

RICHMOND TOWN, *July* 31, 1776.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale, at this Place, a very fine SLOOP fit for the *Weſt India* Trade, 3200 Buſhels Burthen, five Years old, ſails very faſt, and well found, was built by *John Goodrich*, Senior, for his own private Uſe. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid Sloop may know the Terms, and ſee an Inventory of her Materials, by applying to their humble Servant,

(‖) NICHOLAS B. SEABROOKS.

For SALE,

A YOUNG, healthy NEGRO WENCH, who is an exceeding fine Spinner, can waſh and iron well, and do other Buſineſs in a Family; likewiſe her CHILD. For farther Particulars inquire of the Printers of this Gazette.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Williamſburg*, the laſt of *March*, a BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 5 Inches high, 7 or 8 Years old, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, trots and gallops, a white Noſe, marked in the right Ear with an Underkeel, his Brand forgot. Whoever delivers ſaid Horſe to Mr. *Edmund Bacon* in *James City*, or the Subſcriber at *Goochland* Courthouſe, or gives me Intelligence ſo that I get him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, (‖) WILLIAM BAILEY.

To be SOLD *at public Auction, on the Premiſes, on* TUESDAY *the* 3*d of* SEPTEMBER *next (if fair, otherwiſe the next fair Day) purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr.* THOMAS FLEMING, *deceaſed,*

ABOUT 270 Acres of good LAND, ſituate in *Gloucester* County, about ſeven Miles from the Courthouſe, and within one Mile of *York* River, very convenient for good Fiſh and Oyſters, with a good Dwelling Houſe about 40 by 20, and other neceſſary Houſes, and an Apple Orchard of about 140 choice Fruit Trees thereon. At the ſame Time and Place will be ſold all the Stock of Horſes, Cattle, Hogs, &c. together with the Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the ſaid Eſtate. Two Years Credit will be allowed for the Land, and twelve Months for the perſonal Eſtate, except for Sums not exceeding twenty five Shillings, for which ready Money will be expected. Bonds, with inconteſtible Security, will be required by

THE EXECUTORS.

☞ The Land may be ſeen by applying to Mr. *Zachariah Gardner*, or Mr. *Lewis Walden*, near the Premiſes.

READY Money given for OLD BRASS, at 18d. *per* lb. and COPPER at 15d. and the higheſt Prices for OLD STILLS and KETTLES capable of Repair, at Meſſ. *Dixon & Hunter*'s Printing-Office.

NEW KENT, *Auguſt* 15, 1776.

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Paſture, about five Miles below the Courthouſe, on *Thurſday* the 8th of this Inſtant, a likely BAY MARE about 13¾ Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, branded on the near Buttock S, as well as I can recollect, trots and gallops only. I will give a Reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS to any Perſon who will either deliver the ſaid Mare to Mr. *Robert Warren* at *New Kent* Courthouſe, or to the Subſcriber, on the main Road to *Williamſburg*, about five Miles below the Courthouſe.

(2‖) WILLIAM LACY.

PETERSBURG, *Auguſt* 2, 1776.

WE intend to leave the Colony immediately.

(‖) HENRY LOCHHEAD.
JAMES BARTLET.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a BLACK HORSE about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, about 9 Years old, and branded on the near Buttock TP, in a Piece. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

(‖) JOSEPH DICKINSON.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, ſeven Hogs, *viz.* a GRIZZLED SOW, with a white Liſt over her Shoulders, her Ears ſo torn that the Mark cannot be made out.——Two BARROWS, one a dark Grizzle, the other ſpotted with Black, both marked with a Crop and Slit in the right Ear, a Crop and Underkeel in the Left.——Alſo four Shoats unmarked, three of them BOARS, one with a white Liſt, another black all over, the third a Grizzle, with a white Liſt, and the SOW SHOAT white. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. 10s.

FRANCIS AUSTIN.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a BAY MARE COLT about 18 Months old, 3 Feet 10½ Inches high, neither docked nor branded.—— Alſo a RED and WHITE HEIFER about 3 Years old, and marked with a Crop in each Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed, the Colt to 1l. 17s. 6d. and the Heifer to 2l. 2s. 6d. FRANCIS AUSTIN.

TAKEN up, by the Subſcriber, in *Mecklenburg* County, a BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, appears to be 7 Years old, and is branded on the near Shoulder I. Appraiſed to 13l.

(‖) LABAN WRIGHT.

DIXON *and* HUNTER *have on Hand the following* BOOKS, *which they will ſell cheap, for Caſh.*

JACOB's new Law Dictionary.
L'Eſtrange's Joſephus.
Laws of Virginia.
Cheſter's Expoſition of the Creed.

QUARTOS.

Aſtruc on the Venereal Diſeaſe.
Blackſtone's Commentaries, 4 V.
Boyer's French and Engliſh Dictionary.
England's Bloody Tribunal, or Popiſh Cruelty Diſplayed.
Foſter's Diſcourſes on all the principal Branches of natural Religion and ſocial Life, 2 V.
Lucani Pharſalia.
Life of Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury.
Pope's Works, 5 V.
Preacher's Directory, or a Series of Subjects proper for public Diſcourſes.

OCTAVOS.

Aſtruc on Midwifery.
Alexander's Experimental Eſſays in Phyſic.
Adanſon's Voyage to Senegal, the Iſle of Goree, and the River Gambia.
An Account of the Spaniſh Settlements in America.
Burn's Juſtice of the Peace, 4 V.
Broughton on the Nature and Circumſtances of the Life to come.
Ball's Practice of Phyſic.
Book of Martyrs, or the Hiſtory of Paganiſm and Popery.
Beattie's Iſocrates, 2 V.
Callender's Voyages to the ſouthern Hemiſphere, 2 V.
Charlevoix' Hiſtory of Paraguay, 2 V.
Crantz' Hiſtory of Greenland, 2 V.
Delancy's Life of David King of Iſrael, 2 V.
Duhamel's Elements of Agriculture, 2 V.
Dialogues of the Dead.
Dialogues between a Pilgrim, Adam, Noah, &c. containing the Hiſtory of the Bible and the Jews.
Duclo's Hiſtory of Lewis XI. King of France, 2 V.
Every Man his own Lawyer.
Eſſay on the Nature and Conduct of the Paſſions and Affections.
Emerſon's Aſtronomy.—Do. Fluxions.—Do. Arithmetic.
Elements of Optics.
Edinburgh Diſpenſatory.
Fraſer's Hiſtory of Kouli Khan, Emperor of Perſia.
Gillie's Devotional Exerciſes on the New Teſtament.
Gordon's Univerſal Accountant and Complete Merchant, 2 V.
——— General Compting-Houſe, and Man of Buſineſs.
Glaſs's Art of Cookery made plain and eaſy.
Gaſt's Rudiments of the Grecian Hiſtory, from the firſt Eſtabliſhment of the States of Greece.
Gibſon on the Diſeaſes of Horſes, 2 V.
Gregory's Treatiſe of Practical Geometry.
Harmonia Sacra, or a choice Collection of Pſalm and Hymn Tunes.
Hill's Family Herbal—Do. Arithmetic.
Hammond's hiſtorical Narration of the whole Bible.
Hatchinſon's Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue.
Hiſtory of the Iſland of St Kilda.
Howell's Familiar Letters, domeſtic and foreign.
Hiſtory of the Iſlands of Cape Breton and St. John.
Harris's Treatiſe of the acute Diſeaſes of Infants.
Johnſon and Stephen's Shakeſpear, 10 V.
Johnſon's Engliſh Dictionary, 2 V.
Joſephus, 4.
Keill's Aſtronomical Lectures.
Kennett's Antiquities of Rome.
Langhorne's Tranſlation of Plutarch's Lives, 6 V.
Ledran's Obſervations and Operations in Surgery.
Letters to a Young Prince from his Governor.
Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland to his Friend in London, giving an Account of the Manners and Cuſtoms of the Highlanders, &c. 2 V.
Moſs on Gauging.
Morgan's Diſquiſition concerning Human Nature, Free Agency, Moral Government, and Divine Providence.
Melmoth's Cicero, 3 V.
Maxwell's Practical Huſbandman, being a Collection of miſcellaneous Papers on Huſbandry.
Manning on the Diſeaſes of Pregnant and Childbed Women.
Medical Obſervations and Inquiries, by a Society of Phyſicians in London, 3 V.
Moore's Practical Navigator, and Seaman's New Daily Aſſiſtant.
Maſon's Poems.
Nugent's Life of Cellini, a Florentine Artiſt, containing a Variety of entertaining Particulars relative to Painting, Sculpture, and Agriculture, 2 V.
Nugent's Obſervations on Italy and its Inhabitants, 2 V.
Nelſon's Feſtivals and Faſts of the Church of England.
Noble's Elements of Linear Perſpective, demonſtrated by geometrical Principles.
Nettleton on Virtue and Happineſs.
Prideaux's Hiſtory of the Jews and neighbouring Nations, from the Declenſions of the Kingdoms of Iſrael and Judah, to the Time of Chriſt, 2 V.
Potter's Syſtem of Practical Mathematics.
Price's Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments, &c.
Prieur's Abridgment of Boyer's French and Engliſh Dictionary.
Ray's Travels through the Low Countries, Germany, Italy, and France, 2 V.
Ruffhead's Life of Pope.
Robertſon's Hiſtory of Scotland, 2 V.
Rapin's Hiſtory of England, 21 V.
Reviſal of Shakeſpear's Text, wherein the Alterations introduced into it by the more modern Editors and Critics are particularly conſidered.
Switzer's Nobleman, Gentleman, and Gardner's Recreation, 3 V.
Smith's Complete Houſe Wife, or accompliſhed Gentlewoman's Companion.
Seed's Sermons, 3 V.
Shaw's Practice in Phyſic, 2 V.
Simpſon's Algebra.—Do. Geometry.
Swift's Hiſtory of the four laſt Years of Queen Anne.
Secker's Sermons, 4 V.
Steuart's Phyſical and Mathematical Tracts.
——— (Mrs.) Meditations upon ſeveral Texts of Scripture.
Stackhouſe's Hiſtory of the Bible, 6 V.
Sherlock on Death.
——— Sermons, 2 V.
Smollet's Travels through France and Italy, 2 V.
Smith's Complete Body of Diſtilling.
Sherwin's Mathematical Tables.
Shield's Teſtimonies of the Church of Scotland.
True Briton, 2 V.
Temple's Works, containing his Obſervations upon the United Provinces of the Netherlands, their Uſe and Progreſs, Government, Situation, People, and Diſpoſitions, Religion, Trade, Forces, and Revenues, &c. &c. 4 V.
The Attorney's Practice in Court of K. B. and Com. Pl. 4 V.
Univerſal Engliſh Dictionary.
Univerſal Arithmetic, by Sir Iſaac Newton, reviſed and corrected by Mr. Cunn, and others.
Wright's American Negociator, or the various Currencies of the Britiſh Colonies, as well the Iſlands as the Continent.
Walch's Hiſtory of the Popes, from the Foundation of the See of Rome to the preſent Time.
Wyld's Practical Surveyor.
White's Caſes and Remarks in Surgery.
Watt's firſt Principals of Aſtronomy and Geography.
Wilſon's Elements of Navigation.

DUODECIMOS.

Addiſon's Miſcellaneous Works in Proſe and Verſe, 4 V.
Adventures of a Jeſuit, with ſeveral remarkable Characters and Scenes in real Life, 2 V.
Apocrypha.
Allen's Engliſh Dictionary.
Alleine's Alarm to unconverted Sinners.
Artleſs Lovers, a Noval, in a Series of Letters.
Aſhmore's New Song Book.
Adventures of M. Pierre Viaud.
Angler's Vade Macum, or a full Diſcourſe on Angling.
Bunyan's Law and Grace unfolded.
——— Holy War.
Buchanan's Introduction to a Grammar School Education.
——— Pſalms.
——— Engliſh Dictionary.
Brown's Paſtoral Works, 3 V.
Boyle's Receipts in Phyſic.
Boyſe's Pantheon, or fabulous Hiſtory of the heathen Gods.
Baxter's Call to unconverted Sinners.
Book of Fate, or Univerſal Fortune-Teller.
Bartlett's Farrier.
Cryſall, or the Adventures of a Guinea, 4 V.
Connoiſſeur, by Mr. Town, Critic and Cenſor General, 4 V.
Clariſſa Harlowe, or the Hiſtory of a Young Lady, 8 V.
Clergyman's Companion in viſiting the Sick.
Centaur not fabulous.
Complaint, or Night Thoughts on Life, Death, and Immortality.
Cæcil and Gray, or the Hiſtory of a Gentleman and Lady, in a Series of Letters, 2 V.
Claſſical, hiſtorical, and biographical Dictionary.
Cibber's Lives of the Poets of Great Britain and Ireland, to the Time of Dean Swift, 5 V.
Cocker's Arithmetic.
Croxall's Æſop's Fables.
Cooke's Complete Engliſh Gardener.
Cadogan's Eſſay upon Nurſing and the Management of Children.
Complete Horſe Doctor, by J. Thompſon.

Don Quixote, by Smollet, with Cuts, 4 V.
Dryden's antient and modern Fables.
Duncan's Elements of Logic.
David Simple, 2 V.
Devil on Crutches, 2 V.
D'Alembert's French Dictionary.
Death, a Poetical Eſſay.
Dilworth's Spelling Book.
Fairy Tales, containing many uſeful Leſſons and moral Sentiments, 2 V.
—— Tales and Novels, written by that celebrated Wit of France the Counteſs D'Anois, 3 V.
Fontenell's Dialogues of the Dead.
Falſe Step, a Novel, 2 V.
Fiſher's Inſtructor, or young Man's beſt Companion.
Fenning's Arithmetic.
Fordyce's Sermons to Young Women.
Family Pictures, 2 V.
Gay's Fables.
Gil Blas, by the Author of Roderick Random, 4 V.—Do. in French.
Gentleman's Companion, and Tradeſman's Delight.
German Spa, 2 V.
Gulliver's Travels, 2 V.
Henry's Communicants Companion, or Inſtructions and Helps for the right receiving of the Lord's Supper.
Humphrey Clinker, by the Author of Roderick Radom, 3 V.
Halifax's Familiar Letters, on various Subjects of Buſineſs and Amuſement, written in a natural, eaſy Manner.
Happy Diſcovery.
Hiſtory of Raſſelas.
Juliet Granville, or the Hiſtory of the Human Heart.
Johnſton's Pronouncing and Spelling Engliſh Dictionary.
Joſeph Andrew's Adventures, and his Friend Parſon Adams, 2 V.
Knights of Malta, or the Hiſtory of the Knight's Hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem, 5 V.
Kidnapped Orphan.
Kimber's Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh Peerage.
Letters from a Perſian in London to his Friend at Iſpahan.
Letters wrote by a Turkiſh Spy, who lived five and forty Years undiſcovered at Paris, 8 V.
Lewis's Catechiſm.
Lady Montague's Poems.
Latin Prayer Book.
Maſſey's Travels and Adventures tranſlated from the French.
Mademoiſelle De La Sarre's Life and Adventures.
Memoirs of ſeveral Ladies of Great Britain, 2 V.
Moral Tales after the Eaſtern Manner, 2 V.
Maid of Quality.
Milton's Looking Glaſs.
Male-Coquette, 2 V.
Perſian Letters by Monteſquieu.
—— Tales, 2 V.
Providence, a Poem.
Pliny's Epiſtles.
Robinſon Cruſoe, his Life and Adventures.
Ramſay's Poems, 2 V.
Reliques of antient Engliſh Poetry, 3 V.
Rambler, 4 V.
Richardſon's Eſop's Fables.
Reflections and Obſervations on the Gout, by James Jay, K. D. M.
Rowe's Letters from the Dead to the Living.
Sermons to Aſſes.
Sophronia, or Letters to the Ladies.
Sherlock's Diſcourſes and Sermons, 4 V.
Swift's Works, in 24, 13, and 3 V.
Squire's modern Book-Keeping made perfectly eaſy.
Scoagal's Diſcourſes on important Subjects.
Storer, a Song Book.
Search after Happineſs, a Paſtoral Drama.
Tom Brown's ſerious and comical Works, 4 V.
The Spouter's Companion, or Theatrical Remembrancer, containing ſeveral Poems and Epilogues to be ſpoke in the Characters of Bloods, Bucks, Choice Spirits, Fribbles, Bravos, &c.
Telemaque in French.
Tattler, or Lucubrations of Iſaac Bickerſtaff, Eſq; 4 V.
World by Fitz-Adam, 3 V.
Warden's Collections, for the Uſe of Schools.
Witts of Weſtminſter, a New Collection of Jeſts.
Youth's Pocket Companion, or Univerſal Preceptor.
Yorrick's Letters to Eliza.

Where may be had the following Comedy's; Weſt Indian, Man of Buſineſs, School for Wives, She Stoops to Conquer, Brave Iriſhman, Clandeſtine Marriage, Faſhionable Lover, Beggars Oppera.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Horace, Juſtin, Juvenal and Suetonius Delphini, Caſtallio's Bible, 4 V. Bailey's Latin and Engliſh Exerciſe, Clarke's Florus, Mair's Introduction and Vocabulary, Willymott's Examples, Ruddiman's Grammatical Exerciſes, Lilly's, Ward's, Chriſtie's, and Holme's Latin Grammar, London Vocabulary, Chriſtie's Introduction, Entick's Latin and Engliſh Dictionary, Mair's Tyro's Dictionary, Gradus ad Parnaſſum, Trapp's Prælectiones, 2 V. Pliny's Epiſtles and Suetonius, Ruddiman's and Maittaire's Greek Teſtament, Dunlop's and Holmes's Greek Grammar, Æſop's Greek and Latin Fables, Chambaud's French Grammar, Daubichon's Engliſh and French Exerciſe Book, Martial's Epigrams, Proſodia, Primers, &c.

STATIONARY, &c.

Beſt Black Sealing Wax and Wafers, Ebony Ink Stands, Pewter Ink Cheſts of various Kinds, Hudſon's Bay and Dutch Quills, beſt Office Pens, Folio Paper Caſes, Muſic Paper, Ivory, Ebony, and Horn Pounce Boxes, Pounce, Patent Cake Ink, Ebony and common Sand Boxes, fine ſhining Sand, Mazarine Paper for Ladies to work upon, Copperplate Copies, Steel Pencil Caſes, Black Lead and Slate Pencils, Ivory Folders, Inſtruments for drawing Teeth, Martin's Vizuals, Gilt and Plain Meſſage Cards, Parchment, Blank Books, Writing Paper, &c. &c. &c.

YORK COUNTY, *Auguſt* 21, 1776.

WHEREAS my Wife *Anne Coſby* has eloped from my Bed and Board, without any reaſonable Cauſe, this is to forwarn all Perſons from crediting her on my Account, as I will pay no Debt that ſhe may contract after this Date.

1‖ JAMES COSBY.

For SALE, by JOHN THOMSON, *in*

PETERSBURG,

RHUBARB and Jalap
Glauber and Epſom Salts
Jeſuits Bark and Sago
Salop and Antimony
Shavings of Hartſhorn
Tartar Emetic and Canthariides
Spirits of Turpentine
Oil of Peppermint and ſweet Oil
Oil of Cinnamon and Caſtor Oil
Balſam Capivi and Peru
Salt of Wormwood and Tartar
Ounce Meaſures
Fine Searches
Pewter Clyſter Syringes
Gallipots and *Penis* Syringes
Screws and Turniquettes
A few Groſs of Pint & ½ Ticklers
Mercury and Volatile Salts
Spirits of Hartſhorn
Spirits of Lavender
Roſin and Ethiop's Mineral
Red Præcipitate and Myrrh
Senna and Manna
China and Sarſaparella
Gum Arabic and Camphor
Liquid Laudanum and Magneſia
Orange Peel and Gentian Root
Camomile Flowers
Caſtile Soap and Tamarinds
Aniſeed, Pimenta, and Sponge
Neat Flint Bottles with ground Stoppers
Marble and Glaſs Mortars
Fine Tow and Glaſs Funnels
Logwood, Redwood, and Madder
Vermilion and Pruſſian Blue
Lamblack and Painters Bruſhes

(F)

PISCATAWAY (ESSEX) *Auguſt* 22, 1776.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale a SCHOONER a little upwards of three Years old, that carries 1500 Buſhels, with two Anchors and Cables, good ſtanding Rigging, and Foreſail. She is a handſome Veſſel, and a prime Sailer. Any Perſon in Want of ſuch a Veſſel may have her for £. 200. She has been lately examined and caulked all over. The Perſon who buys her may alſo be ſupplied with ſome Cordage and Tar, if wanting, on reaſonable Terms.

1‖ PHILIP VASS.

THE MANUFACTURING SOCIETY in *Williamſburg* are in Want of a Perſon to ſuperintend the Works, purchaſe Materials, &c. and to keep the neceſſary Accounts. Any who are qualified to undertake that Buſineſs, and come well recommended, will be treated with by the Managers, and good Wages will be given. As to make Sail-Cloth is one of their Objects, the Society will give good Encouragement to Spinners and Weavers acquainted with that Branch.----Ready Money will be given for Hemp and Flax, either fully prepared for ſpinning, or from the Break or Swingle.

As ſoon as the Works are erected, the Society propoſe taking a Number of Boys and Girls, as Apprentices to ſpinning, weaving, &c.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, about the 8th Inſtant *(Auguſt)* a large dark bay HORSE about 7 Years old, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, has had a Fiſtula, the Marks of which are very plain to be ſeen, and ſeems inclinable to riſe again, as the Place was a little ſwelled on one Side; is branded on the Buttock J. I will give 10s. Reward if brought Home.

tf BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 8.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great numbers of troops which have for ſome time paſſed through this city for the camp oppoſite Staten Iſland, the town is continually full, not being able to get them off as faſt as they arrive.

A French Gentleman, and an American, formerly a member of Congreſs, are ſafe arrived in France.

Aug. 13. Laſt Wedneſday was launched the third continental frigate built here, called the WASHINGTON.

Yeſterday arrived here the the brig Polly, Capt. Marmahue, in 24 days from Martinico, who has brought a quantity of powder, ſulphur, ſome arms, coffee, &c. 5000 French troops were at Martinico when Capt. Marmahue left it.

The privateer Hancock, Capt. Newman, has taken a brig bound from Tortola to Liverpool, and ſent her into Rhode Iſland. Her cargo is 200 barrels and two tierces of ſugar, and ſixty eight bags of cotton.

The ſhip Aurora, Capt. Getcheus, from this port for the Straits, is taken and carried into Gibraltar.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 24.

To his Excellency PATRICK HENRY, *Jun. Eſq; Governor of the Commonwealth of* VIRGINIA:

The humble Addreſs of the Miniſters and Delegates of the BAPTIST Churches met in Aſſociation in Louiſa, *Auguſt* 12, 1776 in Behalf of their Brethren.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

AS your advancement to the honourable and important ſtation of Governor of this Commonwealth affords us unſpeakable pleaſure, we beg leave to preſent your Excellency with our moſt cordial congratulations.

Your public virtues are ſuch that we are under no temptation to flatter you. Virginia has done honour to her judgment in appointing your Excellency to hold the reins of government at this truly critical conjuncture, as you have always diſtinguiſhed yourſelf by your zeal and activity for her welfare, in whatever department has been aſſigned you.

As a religious community, we have nothing to requeſt of you. Your conſtant attachment to the glorious cauſe of liberty, and the rights of conſcience, leaves us no room to doubt of your Excellency's favourable regards, while we worthily demean ourſelves.

May GOD ALMIGHTY continue you long, very long, a public bleſſing to this your native country; and, after a life of uſefulneſs here, crown you with immortal felicity in the world to come.

Signed by Order. JEREMIAH WALKER, Moderator.
JOHN WILLIAMS, clerk.

To the Miniſters and Delegates of the BAPTIST *Churches, and the Members of that Communion.*

GENTLEMEN,

I AM exceedingly obliged to you for your very kind addreſs, and the favourable ſentiments you are pleaſed to entertain reſpecting my conduct, and the principles which have directed it. My conſtant endeavour ſhall be to guard the rights of all my fellow citizens, from every encroachment.

I am happy to find a catholic ſpirit prevailing in our country, and that thoſe religious diſtinctions which formerly produced ſome heats are now forgotten. Happy muſt every friend to virtue and America feel himſelf to perceive that the only conteſt among us, at this moſt critical and important period, is, who ſhall be foremoſt to preſerve our religious and civil liberties.

My moſt earneſt wiſh is, that chriſtian charity, forbearance, and Love, may unite all our different perſuaſions, as brethren who muſt periſh or triumph together; and I truſt that the time is not far diſtant when we ſhall greet each other as the peaceable poſſeſſors of that juſt and equal ſyſtem of liberty adopted by the laſt Convention, and in ſupport of which may GOD crown our arms with ſucceſs.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,
AUGUST 13, 1776. P. HENRY, jun.

Extract if a letter from Charleſtown, July 29, 1776,

"Now at anchor off Charleſtown bar, the Briſtol of 50 guns, Experiment of 50 guns, with a ſmall ſloop ſuppoſed to be armed, acting as a tender; the Pallaſer tranſport ſhip, ſtill having part of the Experiment's cannon or ſtores on board; another tranſport ſhip and a brigantine, which have diſcharged the Briſtol's cannon and ſtores they had on board.

"Within the bar, at anchor, the Active of 32 guns, Sphynx of 20 guns, and the Pigot hoſpital ſhip, late an Indiaman.

"Sailed from the bar, on Wedneſday laſt, a frigate of 20 or more guns, which arrived the day before, and ſteered to the ſouthward. The Syren of 28 guns yeſterday morning ſteered the ſame courſe.

"Ships of war in the engagement of the 28th of June: Briſtol and Experiment, both of 50 guns, Active of 32, Solebay, Syren, and Actæon, of 28, Sphynx of 20, Thunder bomb, 12 guns and two 13 Inch mortars, Friendſhip armed ſhip of 26 guns."

A correſpondent wiſhes ſome able hand would undertake to deſcribe General Lee's march from Boſton to Charleſtown, and would point out the remarkable circumſtances of his meeting General Clinton at New York the day he arrived there; of his finding him in Hampton Road when he came to Virginia; of Clinton's leaving Cape Fear juſt after his arrival in North Carolina, and of his unlucky *meeting* at Fort Sullivan. The world muſt have an high opinion of General Lee's activity and vigilance, when they read of his march of more than 1100 miles, and of the circumſtances attending it throughout; and Clinton himſelf muſt look on General Lee as his evil genius, thus haunting him along a coaſt of ſuch vaſt extent, and meeting him at laſt at *Phillippi*.

Maſter Alex. Silvex, a little Gentleman who was taken at Norfolk gathering ſtrawberries in a garden, and diſcharged, and again taken at Gwyn's iſland, in the ſloop Lady Charlotte tender, and who is ſaid to be a relation of Capt. Squire's, was put to ſchool in this city by order of the Council, and is now very happily ſituated.

A letter from Hillſborough, North Carolina, dated Auguſt 1, informs us, that the Indians have committed ſome outrages on the frontiers of that province, have put to death many individuals, and murdered ſeveral families; but we hope their career is before this time ſtopped by ſome thouſands of the militia that were marching againſt them.

WANTED immediately, two Journeymen Cabinet-Makers; likewiſe three or four Journeymen who are acquainted with making Flax Wheels. Such Perſons will meet with good Encouragement by applying to the Subſcribers, in *Williamſburg*.
8 JAMES HONEY & RICHARD HARROCKS.

FOR SALE,

THE Houſes and Lots in *Peterſburg*, formerly advertiſed by Mr. *Richard Hanſon*. For Terms apply to
8 ROGER ATKINSON.
RICHARD TAYLOR.

For SALE,

OSNABRUGS, Ticklingburgs, Checks, Sheeting, Muſlin, Calimanco, Crowningburg, Women's Worſted Hoſe, do. black furred Hats, Velvet Hoods, Buckram, Silk and Worſted Ferreting, Binding, Buttons, coloured Thread, Silk Twiſt, Jacket Patterns, Worſted Crewels, common Necklaces and Bugles, black Gimp, Fans, Hair Sifters, men's coarſe and fine Hats, *Scotch* Snuff, beſt ſcented Rappee do. chewing Tobacco, Mantelets, Silk Capuchines, Knee Garters, Buckram, Razor Strops, Bruſhes and Wires for Muſkets, Thread Laces, Shoe Thread, Obſervations on Civil Liberty, *Britiſh* Tyranny, or *American* Liberty triumphant, *Watts*'s Hymns and Pſalms, Pſalters, Hiſtories, Pocket-Books, Cutteaus, Fifes, common Sleeve Buttons, Shoe Buckles, Braſs Chair Nails, Tobacco and Snuff Boxes, Deſk and Cupboard Locks, Croſs Garnet and Dove-Tail Hinges, Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, Centre and Wimble Bits, Cork Screws, Snuffers, Awl Blades, Shoe Nippers, Steel Pencil Caſes, Spectacles, Fiſhing Tackle, Jews Harps, Slate Pencils, Tailors and Women's Thimbles, *Whitechapel* Needles, Tenon Saws, Hand Saws, Saw Reſts, Tongs and Shovels, Augars and Gouges, Bricklayers Trowels, Tea Kettles, Pewter Diſhes, Tin Dripping-Pans, Cullenders, Egg Slices, Stone Bottles, Water Pitchers, Queen's China Diſhes, Tea Pots and Sugar Diſhes, Glaſs Bowls and Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Punch Ladles, Rings and Caſters, Iron Spice Mortars, Narrow Hoes, Indigo, Pimenta, Coffee, Sole Leather, Harneſs do. Calf Skins, Men's ſtrong Shoes, a few Medicines, and ſome other Trifles, too tedious to mention.

MATTHEW ANDERSON.
GLOUCESTER, *Auguſt* 15, 1776.

STRAYED from *Cabin Point*, the 20th of *March* 1775, a BAY MARE about 14 Hands high, 4 Years old, with a long Tail and hanging Mane, one hind Foot white, and a ſmall Blaze in her Face; has never been rode, though would lead very well. ---Likewiſe ſtrayed, or was ſtolen, from the Rev. *William Harriſon*'s, near *Peterſburg*, the 29th of *June* laſt, a GRAY MARE about 4 Feet 9 Inches high, 5 Years old laſt Spring, with a long Tail and hanging Mane, trots and gallops only. She is ſleabitten about the Head, and has a ſmall round white Spot upon one of her Shoulders. I will give 5l. to any Perſon who will bring me the ſaid Mares, or give ſuch Intelligence that I get them again. 2‖ JOHN HARTWELL COCKE

An ODE,

In imitation of one written in the year 1759, *by* ALEXANDER MARTIN, *Esq; of* NORTH CAROLINA.

I.

FREE STATES, attend the ſong,
Now independent on
The *Britiſh* throne:
To earth's remoteſt bound
Echoing ſkies reſound
The ſweet melodious ſound—
LIBERTY's our OWN.

II.

Virginia's fields unfold,
Where our great fathers bold
Intrepid ſtood:
On what embattled plain
The ever glorious train
Pil'd hills of *Indians* ſlain—
Pour'd ſeas of blood.

III.

Such our free State now ſhines,
Worthy the wreath that binds
It's awful brows:
It each true Whig now warms
With thoſe reſplendent charms,
It's inward greatneſs forms—
Confound it's foes.

IV.

Let haughty *Britons* feel
It's dread victorious ſteel
Make them to fall:
Cruſh all the tyrant's crew,
Dogs that our lives purſue;
WASHINGTON them ſubdue—
Conquer them all.

V.

GOD bleſs the COMMONWEALTH,
May it increaſe in ſtrength,
It's foes annoy.
That *George* is now no more
King of this fertile ſhore,
From whence he drew his ſtore,
Completes our joy.

VI.

GOD ſave great WASHINGTON,
Virginia's warlike ſon,
And make him brave.
Defend him from the blows
Of *Howe*, and all his foes,
Guard him where'er he goes—
WASHINGTON ſave.

VII.

Let now the ſounding prayer
Re-pierce the yielding ear,
Through the Heav'ns ring:
O Lord! who councils ſway,
In this momentous day,
Direct our Gen'ral's way—
Convert the *King*.

VIII.

Ariſe, O GOD! ariſe,
Scatter our enemies,
And let them fall.
May impious battles ceaſe;
Grant us eternal peace,
And make thy cauſe increaſe—
GOD SAVE US ALL.

BUCKINGHAM, *Auguſt* 1776. W. P.

To be ſold, at public Auction, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. John Todd Bickerton, *deceaſed, at* Bedford *Courthouſe, on* Monday *the* 23*d of* September *next, being Court Day,*

A TRACT of LAND on *Falling* River, in ſaid County, containing 1848 Acres, with a Plantation and Improvements thereon. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſer giving Bond, with approved Security, to (8) THE EXECUTORS.

N. B. Mrs. *Martha Irwin* claims Dower in the above Land.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 15, 1776.

ALL Perſons who have bought Goods at the Sale of Lord *Dunmore*'s Eſtate, and have not already given Bond, in thoſe Inſtances where Credit was allowed, or paid the Money, where prompt Payment was requirable, are deſired to comply with the Terms of the Sale, without farther Delay. The Commiſſioners will attend for that Purpoſe at the Houſe of the Attorney General, on *Saturday* the 24th of this Month. Such of the Purchaſers as live too remote to comply with this Requeſt, are earneſtly deſired to ſave the Commiſſioners all farther Trouble, by ſending their Bonds as ſoon as poſſible.

AMHERST, *June* 6, 1776.

RUN from the Subſcriber, the 15th of laſt Month, a remarkably ſtrong well made Negro Fellow named BEN, formerly the Property of Mr. *John Nicholas* of *Buckingham*, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, 30 Years old, with thick Legs, a ſurly Countenance, hoarſe Voice, and works at the Carpenter's and Shoemaker's Trades. He paſſed laſt Fall, at *Fredericksburg*, for a free Man, by the Name of *John Savage*, and has an *Indian* Woman for his Wife who ſome Time ago lived in *Goochland*. It is probable they are together, as ſhe ſold off, and moved from her late Dwelling Place in *Albemarle*, a few Days before the Fellow ran away. Any Perſon that will deliver the above Slave to Mr. *John Nicholas* in *Buckingham*, or the Subſcriber in *Amherſt*, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS Reward, and what the Law allows.

(12‖) PATRICK ROSE.

NORTHAMPTON County, *July* 6, 1776.

THE Subſcriber is in Want of low Land Tobacco, fit for the *French* Market, Flour, Red and White Oak Hogſhead Staves, with a Proportion of Heading, ſuitable for the *Weſt India* Market, to be delivered at any good Landing in this or *Accomack* Counties, not to the Northward of *Pungotegue*, for which ready Money will be paid on Delivery. If the Tobacco and Flour are packed in Water Proof Caſks, an additional Price of 6d. *per* Hundred will be given on the Commodities, and for the Caſks according to their Quality.

6 SAMUEL INGLIS.

RICHMOND, *July* 16, 1776.

JOURNEYMEN WEAVERS will meet with good Encouragement from the Subſcriber, alſo Perſons that can ſpin Wool, Linen, or Cotten.----I want ſome Apprentices for the Weaving Buſineſs. (6) GARDINER FLEMING.

THE Public are hereby informed, that NEW BATH, in *Louiſa* County, ten Miles above the Courthouſe, is now in good Repair, and has every Accommodation neceſſary for Gentlemen and Ladies who are inclined to retire from the lower Parts of the Country during the unhealthy Seaſon. The Waters from long Experience have been found excellent for removing ſlow Fevers, Agues and Fevers, and all lingering Diſorders, and is a ſpeedy Remedy for Ulcers, Inflammations, *&c.* The utmoſt Diligence will be uſed to render the Place agreeable, by the Public's moſt obedient humble Servant,

(‖) NATHANIEL ANDERSON.

WANTED, at *Hunter*'s Iron Works, the Falls of *Rappahannock* River, in the Manufactory of ſmall Arms, a Number of Hands who underſtand the File, alſo Anchor Smiths, Blackſmiths, and Nailers, to whom ſuitable Encouragement will be given; where may be had, for ready Money only, Bar Iron, Fullers Shears, Files, and a Variety of Articles made in the Iron Branch, and where Tradeſmen of every Kind, who incline to ſettle, may have Half Acre Lots of Land at a ſmall Ground Rent for ever, and may be aſſiſted in building, Proviſions, and Materials, and the Produce of their Labour taken in Payment for the ſame. Apply to *John Strode*, Manager of ſaid Works. (10)